

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY East Germany  
SUBJECT Rear Services, Soviet Zone of Germany

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

DATE DISTR. 14 July 1953

NO. OF PAGES 5 25X1

25X DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

REQUIREMENT NO. [REDACTED]

REFERENCES [REDACTED]

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.  
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.  
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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1. The function of rear services was to supply the Soviet Army with food and clothing. However, supply of vehicles, tanks, artillery and engineering, signal and medical equipment was the responsibility of the army commander, not of the rear services. [REDACTED]

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2. [REDACTED] the organization of the rear services was as follows:

- a. Army Gen. (fmu) KHRUYULEV, in the War Ministry in Moscow, was Chief of all Soviet rear services.
- b. Lt. Gen. (fmu) ANISIMOV, former commanding general of rear services of the Carpathian Military District, was GOFG Chief of rear services.
- c. Major Gen. (fmu) SVITA was Chief of rear services for the 4th Gds. Meoz. Army. Members of his staff [REDACTED] were as follows:

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StaffRank

Chief of Staff  
QM Officer  
Political Officer  
Food and Rations Chief  
Food Inspectors (2)  
Aides (2)

Colonel  
Colonel  
Colonel (fmu) DEREVIANKO  
Lieutenant Colonel  
Majors or Captains  
Captains

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STATE	#X	ARMY	#X	NAVY	#X	AIR	#X	FBI		AEC				
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Clothing Chief

Major or Lieutenant  
Colonel

Deputy

Captain

Inspector

Captain

Adjutant

Senior Lieutenant

Secret Documents Officer

Lieutenant

Soviet Civilians (2-3)

Bookkeepers and typists

- d. The rear service organization of a division was: (4th Gds. Mecz. Army had no Corps)

StaffRank

Chief of Rear Services

Colonel

Deputy for Supply

Lieutenant Colonel

Food Officer

Lieutenant Colonel

Clothing Officer

Lieutenant Colonel

Billeting Officer

Major

EM (4)

Clerks and storekeepers

Civilians (2-3)

Bookkeepers

- e. Regiments and separate battalions had the following:

StaffRankSupply Officer (Deputy for  
Supply to CO)

Lieutenant Colonel

Food Officer

Major

Clothing Officer

Major

EM (2-4)

Supply clerks and  
storekeepers

- f. A battalion had the following:

StaffRank

Supply Officer

Major

Food Officer

Captain or Senior

Lieutenant

Clothing Officer

Captain or Senior

Lieutenant

EM (2-3)

Supply clerks and  
storekeepers

- g. At company level the 1st Sgt. handled all supply details.

3. The Chief of rear services at GOFG army and division level was responsible for maintaining a continuous flow of supplies for the administration and maintenance of depots. Regimental and Battalion supply officers were responsible for the supply of their respective units.
4. During World War II, vehicles came under rear services, but thereafter supply of vehicles was transferred to the army CG.
5. The concentration of rear area supplies in wartime for an army was about 50 km. to the rear; for division, 5-10 km. to the rear. In peacetime, army supplies were close to army hqs., and division supplies were close to division headquarters.
6. GOFG received its food and clothing supplies from German firms. These supplies were shipped by rail to GOFG or direct to army depots. Army depots shipped food and clothing supplies to divisions by rail, and divisions shipped food and clothing to regiments by truck. The railroads in Germany were under German administration.

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- 25X1 7. The 1787th had one Dodge 3/4-ton truck and two 8-ton Mack trucks in good condition. The T/E of the 1787th called for one ZIS and two GAZ trucks. [redacted] a division had about 2,000 vehicles (including prime movers, personnel and supply trucks, and sedans) [redacted] an Army had 13,000-14,000 vehicles. [redacted]
- 25X1 8. The Soviet Army had specially trained railroad battalions for transportation work, repair, and construction. Personnel wore white shoulderboards with black piping and had insignia similar to that of chemical warfare personnel on their shoulderboards. [redacted] the officers in railroad units were engineers, and that the EM received on-the-job training. Regular train crews in the USSR wore dark gray uniforms, and had white shoulderboards with black piping.
- 25X1 9. Truck convoys moved at a speed of 30 km. an hour. Distance between trucks in a convoy was about 20 m. Convoys could consist of three or of several hundred trucks. Usually each company formed its own convoy. Guides were posted in advance at all road junctions and were picked up by the last truck. Breakdowns, which occurred rarely, did not delay a convoy. The convoy continued and a wrecker picked up the non-operating truck.
10. Summer and winter rations were the same. The daily food norm for officers included:

<u>Breakfast</u>	<u>Dinner</u>	<u>Supper</u>
Meat and potatoes or barley broth	Borshch or Kasha	Fish or meat with a vegetable
Biscuits	Macaroni with meat	Tea with sugar
Butter	Fruit compote	
Tea with sugar		

There was an unlimited supply of black bread on the table. Portions were sufficient and frequently seconds were available. Officers had a buffet and could purchase milk, eggs, salami, and cheese. On holidays or special occasions, the officers usually chipped in to buy better food. EM food was the same as for officers, except that their portions were smaller, and they received no seconds, no biscuits, or fruit compote. They could not buy additional food in a buffet, but could buy food in PX stores.

11. Initial clothing issue for officers included:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Wear</u>
Overcoat, wool	1	3 yrs.
Tunic or blouse	1	2 yrs.
Dark blue breeches	1 pr.	1 yr.
Boots	1 pr.	1 yr.
Sam Browne belt	1	5 yrs.
Cotton tunic (summer)	1	1 yr.
Cotton breeches (summer)	1 pr.	1 yr.
Underwear (summer)	2 sets	1 yr.
Socks	2 prs.	1 yr.
Foot wraps	2 prs.	1 yr.

Officers had to buy all other clothing such as gloves, long trousers, low-quarter shoes, and additional uniforms. EM received the same issue as officers but it was of poorer quality cloth. If officers lost an item of issue, they had to buy new items. If an EM lost an issued item, he was usually punished for carelessness and given another free issue.

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12. The 4th Gds. Mecz. Army received POL by rail, in railroad tank cars, and also in 200 lb. drums.
13. The artillery officer, on the staff of an army or division headquarters, was responsible for artillery and ammunition supply. The armor-tank officer on the staff of an army or division headquarters was responsible for supply of tanks, armored scout cars, S-U guns and their ammunition. The automobile officer on the staff of army or division headquarters was responsible for supply of vehicles, including prime movers, and spare parts for the vehicles. The supply channel was from separate battalion or regiment to division, from division to army, from army to army group, and from army group to Ministry of Armed Forces.
14. The 4th Gds. Mecz. Army had: US trucks (Mack, Dodge, Studebaker, and Willys jeeps); German vehicles (Mercedes and BMW sedans); German machinery for vehicle and tank repair (lathes, drilling, polishing and planing machines); German telephone and radio equipment, and German tires. The 4th Gds. Mecz. Army had repair shops for vehicles and for tanks.

25X15. [redacted] QM and rear services schools:

- a. Leningrad Automobile Academy for Officers (4 year course)
  - b. Leningrad Automobile School for Higher Officers (2-3 year courses)
  - c. QM Academies in Moscow, Voronezh, and Tsimbuz (1 year and 3 year courses in each).
16. All officers received theoretical driving and mechanical maintenance instruction, but vehicles were not always available to teach them practical driving. Officers were not allowed to drive vehicles in the Soviet Zone of Germany. [redacted] 20% of the EM could drive a vehicle.

17. [redacted] After World War II officers received an annual medical examination consisting of X-ray, heart check, and sometimes a Wasserman check. Thirty per cent of medical personnel in Soviet hospitals were women. Doctors (male or female) usually held the rank of Major.

18. It was the responsibility of the unit medical officer to provide drinking water for the troops. The usual issue of water in the field was a canteen-full per man per day. [redacted]

25X19. Each soldier or officer could go to a PX store. [redacted] items [redacted] on sale [redacted]

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<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacture</u>	<u>Price in East Marks</u>
Persian lamb coats	Soviet made	5,000-7,000
Dyed rabbit fur coats	German	800
Men's wool overcoats	German	230
Men's suits, wool	German	250- 300
Uniform overcoats	German	300
Blouse (uniform)	German	150
Boots	German	100- 250
Shoes	German	300

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Fishing equipment	--	Unk.
Hunting rifles	German	600- 900
Wool, cloth	German	80- 90 per meter
Five tube radios	German	450
All types of furniture, average bedroom sets	--	2,000-3,000
Watches, gold	German	420
Watches, steel	German	200
Butter	German	20 per kg.
Oranges, lemons	Imported	5 per kg.
Apples	German	5 per kg.
Chocolate bars	Soviet and German	7- 8 per bar

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